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shrivelled skin. In the authors accessible, I can find no reference to these elastic bulb-like sacs at the base of the mandibles, nor to the peculiar structure of the thorax, which admits of its expansion and contraction as referred to.—*William Saunders, London, Ont., read before the A. A. A. S., at Montreal.*

MOTHS ATTRACTED BY FALLING WATER.—Mr. J. Starkie Gardner records in *Nature*, March 9, 1882, his observation made in Iceland, that the gleaming water-falls seem to be as attractive to moths as artificial light—moth after moth flying deliberately into the falling water. This fact can, of course, be observed best in a country like Northern Iceland where there is no night during the summer.

A NEW MUSEUM PEST.—Mrs. A. E. Bush, an esteemed correspondent of San José, Cal., complains lately in her letters of the ravages of a Dermestid in her insect collection, and from specimens, larvæ and imago, lately sent to us, we find that the species in question, is the handsome *Perimegatomia variegatum* Horn. We do not find that this species was ever known before as a museum pest, and there is danger that it may become distributed in insect collections all over the country, just as have the other species of the same family, which are so well-known and dreaded by entomologists.

FLEAS FEEDING ON LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.—Mr. Chas. I. Boden records in the (London) *Entomologist* for March 1882, p. 71, that he observed fleas feeding upon Lepidopterous larvæ. The great abundance of fleas in our Southern States, in places remote from human habitations and where there are presumably few warm-blooded animals or none at all, may perhaps find explanation in this insect-feeding habit.

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

BRITISH ANTHROPOLOGY.—The York volume, 1881, of the British Association is at hand, and enables us to see what our brethren are doing. That portion of the work interesting to the readers of the *NATURALIST* will be the following:

The presidential address by Sir John Lubbock was a résumé of the progress of science during the fifty years of the association, and, as might be expected, contains valuable allusions to anthropology.

Professor W. H. Flower chose as the theme of his opening speech before the department of anthropology, The low state of interest in anthropology in Britain compared with other countries.

The following papers are reported in abstracts:

The Viking's ship discovered in Sandefjord in Norway, 1880. By J. Harris Stone.

¹ Edited by Professor OTIS T. MASON, 1305 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

- Earthworks at Flamborough and Yorkshire wolds. Maj.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers.
 Composite Portraiture. By Francis Galton.
 Ancient dwellings found on Yorkshire wolds. By I. R. Mortimer.
 The origin and use of oval tool-stones. W. J. Knowles.
 Flint implements in stratified gravel near Thebes. By Maj.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers.
 Report of the Anthropometric Committee.
 A collection of racial photographs. By J. Park Harrison.
 Scandinavian and Pictish customs on the Anglo-Scottish border. By Dr. Phené.
 The geographical distribution of mankind. By Miss A. W. Buckland.
 The Papuans and Polynesians. By C. Staniland Wake.
 Excavations at Ambresburg banks in Epping forest. By Maj.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers.
 Relations of stone circles to outlying stones or tumuli or neighboring hills. By A. L. Lewis.
 Saw cuts and drill holes in hard stones of primeval Egyptian period. By W. Flinders Petrie.
 Relations of the Hebrew, &c., alphabets and the Khita inscription. By Hyde Clarke.
 Colonization of Cyprus and Attica in relation to Babylonia. By Hyde Clarke.
 Animism of the Indians of British Guiana. By Everard F. im Thurm.
 Origin and primitive home of the Semites. By G. Bertin.
 The utilization of memory. By George Harris.
 The cultivation of the senses. By George Harris.
 Traces of Man in the Crag. By H. Stopes.
 Excavations in the caves of Cefu, N. Wales. By Professor T. Mck. Hughes and Mrs. Wm. Wynn.
 A Roman bronze galeated bust. By Professor Hughes.
 Celtic engravings on a slate tablet from Towyn. By J. Park Harrison.
 Physical characters and proportions of the Zulus. By C. Roberts and George W. Bloxam.
 Stone implements from Asia Minor. By Hyde Clarke.
 Profile of the Danes and Germans. By J. Park Harrison.
 Remarkable human skull found near York. By Edward Allen.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN FRANCE.—The Bulletins of the Société d'Anthropologie, though somewhat slow in making their appearance, are well edited. By an inspection of the titles given below it will be seen that the society still pursues with assiduity those biological investigations which have all along made it famous. The following papers in the volume of 1881, have more than a local interest:

- Ardouin.—Craniologie des criminels, 709.
 Statistique medicale du Japon, 717.
 Bordier.—Recherches ethnographiques dans le Mackensie, 57.
 Cartailhac.—Archéologie préhistorique en Portugal, 281.
 Chervin.—Population de France en 1881, 790.
 Chudzinski.—Trois encephales des Esquimaux, 312.
 Splanchnologie d'un orang bicolere, 19, 172.
 Un cas d'atavism, 626.
 Anomalie du muscle abducteur du pouce, 748.
 Corre.—Crânes de criminels, 638.

- Dally.—Degenerescences humaines, 339.
 Dareste.—Deviation chez un Agneau, 816.
 Delaunay —Pathologie generale, 803.
 Duchesne.—Anomalies regressives, 329.
 Foley.—Les Polynesiens, 264, 339, 545, 537.
 Fontan.—Dents supplementaires chez les Neo-Caledoniens, 595.
 Hayem.—Le Sang au point de vue anthropologique, 72.
 Houel.—Hermaphrodites, 554.
 Laborde.—Role fonctionnel des canaux semi-circulaires, 797, 819.
 La Quesnerie.—Momies et autres objets du Perou, 550.
 Le Bon.—Photographie des Fuegians du Jardin d'acclimation, 758.
 Ledouble.—Sur les muscles, 111, 256, 654, 657.
 Letourneau.—Les Akkas, 238.
 Manouvrier.—Poids du crâne, 662.
 Les Fuegians, 766.
 Metchnikoff.—Des Origines japonaises, 724.
 Mortillet.—L'ambre, 264.
 Nadaillac.—L'Homme tertiaire en Italie, 260.
 Parrot.—Crâne naviforme d'une idiote, 173.
 Megaloglossie et idiotie, 752.
 Quatrefages.—Nain microcephale, 752.
 Royer, Mme.—Peuples Kymriques, 241.
 Le Bien et la Loi Morale, 592.
 Soldi.—L'Emploi du fer en Egypte, 34.
 Tenkate.—Crânes malais, 37.
 Thulie.—Instructions anthropologiques sur les Bochimans, 353.
 Topinard.—Du Bord inferieur des naunes, 184.
 Atrophie senile, 232.
 Types indigenes de l'Algerie, 438.
 Methode d'observation sur le vivant, 517.
 Goniometre, 616.
 Torok.—Crâne du jeune gorilla, 46.
 Crânes Valaques, 175.
 Ujfalvy.—Peuples de l'Inde, 598.
 Vinson.—Calculs de tête, 124.
 Vlasto.—Instruments en pierre de Brésil, 206.
 Vogt.—Squelette humain associe aux glyptodontes, 693.
 X.—Deformations artificielles et des mutilations, 632.
 Zabarovski.—La memoire et ses maladies, L'Aphasie, 514.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.—In every science there are three stages of investigation, which we may represent by the Greek words *γράφη*, *λόγος*, and *νόμος*. Upon these terms as a basis we may construct a system of nomenclature for our science, and the following is offered in a tentative way for the emendation and criticism of my professional brethren. As the origin of man is as yet a mere speculation, I have not included it in the three-fold division. The whole study of the natural history of man would stand as follows:

ANTHROPOGENY.

<i>Observing and Descriptive Stage.</i>	<i>Inductive and Classifying Stage.</i>	<i>Deductive and Predictive Stage.</i>
(γράφη.)	(λόγος.)	(νόμος.)
Anthropography	Anthropology	Anthroponomy
Archæography	Archæology	Archæonomy
Biography	Biology	Bionomy
{ Psychography	{ Psychology	{ Psychonomy
{ Phenography	{ Phrenology	{ Phrenonomy
Ethnography	Ethnology	Ethnonomy
Glossography	Glossology	Glossonomy
Technography	Technology	Technonomy
Sociography	Sociology	Socionomy
{ Pneumatography	{ Pneumatology	{ Pneumatonomy
{ Daimonography	{ Daimonology	{ Daimononomy
{ Mythography	{ Mythology	{ Mythonomy
Hexiography	Hexiology	Hexionomy

The Siouan or DAKOTA STOCK—Major Powell, through the Bureau of Ethnology, is rewriting the linguistic stocks of North American Indians. Commencing with the labors of Gallatin, Hale, Gibbs and Trumbull, he has called in the aid of specialists like Dorsey, Gatschet, Hinman and Mason, to bring the subject even with our latest knowledge. The following is Mr. Dorsey's division of the Siouan stock:

Group. I.—Dakota (Sioux) includes all the tribes of Dakota with the Asi'-ni-bwan, Stone Dakotas (Trumbull).

(Sioux) is an abbreviation of Naudowessiou, a Canadian French corruption of a name given to the Dakotas by a hostile people. The real name of the Assiniboins seems to be *Ie-ska-pi*, they who speak white, intelligibly. They speak a dialect of Dakota, being an offshoot of the *Ihauk-to-wa-na* gens, and are called *Ihohe*, rebels, by the Dakotas.)

Group. II.—Dhegiha. (A) Omaha-Dhegiha, includes Omahas and Ponkas,

(B) Kwapa-Dhegiha, includes Kwapas, Osages and Kansas. (Mr. Dorsey's first volume, *Contributions to North American Ethnology*, Vol. vi, relates to the Dhegiha language.)

Group. III.—Tciwére. (A) Tciwére, or Otos and Missouris.

(B) Tcekiwere, or Iowas.

Group. IV.—Hotcañ'gara, or Winnebagos.

Group. V.—Númañkâki (Mandans). Formerly in two villages, speaking as many dialects. (A) Mitutahañkuc, and (B) Ruptari.

Group. VI.—Hidhatsa. (A) Hidhatsa = Minnitaris and Gros Ventres.

(B) Absároki = Kiqatsa or Crows.

Group. VII.—Yesan (Tutelos) in Canada near Niagara falls.

The NATIONAL MUSEUM.—Since it has been decided to make the new National Museum at Washington anthropocentric in arrangement, anthropologists should watch with ever-increasing interest the unfolding of the scheme. To further this object circulars are issued, which any student may have for the asking, setting forth the progress of the work. Circular No. 17 has just

appeared, but No. 13 is the one to which especial attention is asked. Did our space allow we should publish it in full, but enough is furnished to show the grand scheme which Professor Goode has in mind.

OUTLINE OF A SCHEME OF MUSEUM CLASSIFICATION.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Classes.</i>
I. Mankind (Biology, Ethnology, Biography).....	1-3
II. The Earth as Man's abode (Hexiology).....	4-10
III. Natural Resources (Force, Mineral, Vegetal, Animal)	11-15
IV. Exploitative Arts and Industries.....	16-20
V. Elaborative Industries	21-38
VI. Ultimate products and their utilization.....	39-47
VII. Social Relations of Mankind	48-54
VIII. Intellectual Occupations of Mankind	55-64

Since Professor Goode invites criticism, the NATURALIST desires to further his wishes by urging upon anthropologists to procure circular 13 and to give him the benefit of their experience.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

MAMMALIA IN THE LARAMIE FORMATION.—Mammalia, which have been so long looked for in vain in the Laramie beds, have at length been found. Mr. J. L. Wortman, who was sent to explore this formation the past season, was instructed to look especially for Mammalian remains. He now announces that he has found them in place and mingled with Dinosaurian remains in such a manner as to admit of no doubt of their contemporaneity. Two species have come to hand, of which the following only is determinable.

Meniscoëssus conquistus, gen. et sp. nov.—But one specimen of this animal was found, and that is represented by two molar teeth and a distal extremity of a humerus. Were it not for the associated molar tooth, I should think that the second tooth might be that of a herbivorous reptile. It is probably a fourth premolar of the general type of that of the *Plagiaulacidae*.

Char. gen.—Fourth premolar with a compressed anteroposterior edge, which is studded with denticles; sides without ridges. Posterior molar rather small; crown with three longitudinal series of tubercles, of which many have crescentic sections.

This form is plainly not a distant relative of the *Plagiaulacidae*, recently described in the NATURALIST, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico, and it may enter that family. Its molar has the same number of rows of cusps as in *Polymastodon* Cope. The tooth is, however, of especial interest from its resemblance to the molar of the genus *Stereognathus* Owen, from the Oölite of England, showing clearly that that genus, whose affinities have been hitherto unknown, must be referred to the neighborhood of the *Plagiaulax* of the same great Jurassic period. The humeral condyles have the remarkable characters of those of *Catopsalis*.